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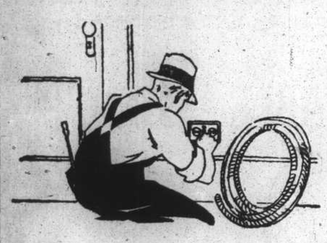

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Revision of Rates for Radio Telephone Service between Shanghai and North America

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the present rates for international radio telephone calls between Shanghai and North America have been revised, and the revised rates in the following table will be in effect as from July 1, 1937.

Zone	Week-days: Initial Period of 3 mins. or Fraction Thereof	Week-days: Each Add'l min. or Fraction Thereof	Sunday: Initial Period of 3 mins. or Fraction Thereof	Sunday: Each Add'l min. or Fraction Thereof	Report Charge
U.S.A. and CANADA					
Zone 1	71.40	23.80	51.00	17.00	6.80
Zone 2	79.10	26.40	56.10	18.70	6.80
Zone 3	86.70	28.90	61.20	20.40	6.80
Zone 4	94.40	31.50	66.30	22.10	6.80
MEXICO	102.00	34.00	81.60	27.20	6.80
CUBA	109.70	36.60	76.50	25.50	6.80

NOTE:—For further information, please dial or call "Chapei 41000" of this Administration.

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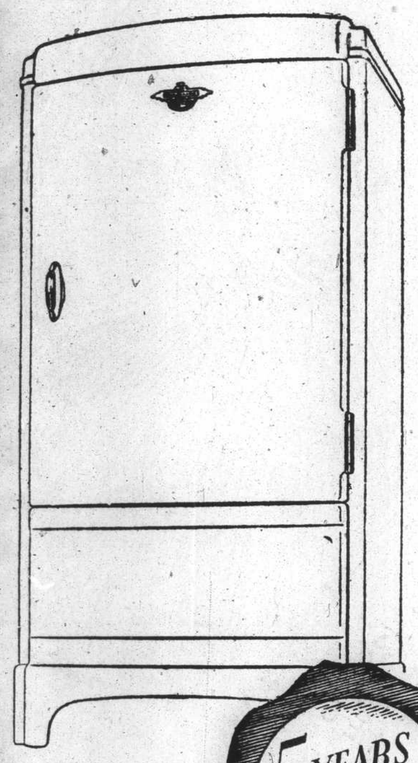

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All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

DEATH

SOTOV.—On Wednesday, June 30, 1937, at the Shanghai General Hospital, ANDREI IVANOVICH SOTOV, aged 38 years, the general manager of the Tass News Agency. A Civic Memorial Service will be held to-day, Thursday, July 1, in the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. 8064

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

SEVENTY YEARS

Canada's celebration of Dominion Day this year marks the seventieth anniversary of the passing of "The British North America Act" which on July 1, 1867 brought the senior Dominion of the British Empire into existence. Over a hundred years before then, Canada, by the Peace of Paris 1763, passed into the British company. The partnership has had its vicissitudes, its triumphs and disappointments; it has held firm and with very real pride and affection do the Mother Country and the Sister Dominions congratulate the eldest of the family to-day. Canada, no less than her fellows in the British Commonwealth, has an individuality of her own. She is by no means expected to view all world problems within her immediate notice entirely through the eyes of London. Fortunately that freedom of thought is amply provided for in the loose-knit Constitution of the Empire. As was abundantly proved during the discussions which led to his present Majesty's Accession—discussions for which Canada was better primed, perhaps, than any other Dominion—this right to differ merely strengthens the solidarity of agreement on fundamental issues.

Leaving out of account India whose Dominion status, although on the anvil, is not yet completely forged, Canada has a more complex racial composition than any other member of the Commonwealth. When, in 1763, 60,000 French settlers in New France came under the British flag it was expected that they would eventually be merged in the nationality newly assumed by them. To-day, of Canada's 11 millions, no less than 3,000,000, 75 per cent. of whom live in the Province of Quebec, are French-speaking descendants of the sturdy inhabitants of the former French colonies. Secured in the exercise of their own religion, their own language, they still have in Quebec a civil code derived from the pre-revolutionary *Coutume de Paris*. Not for nothing, in the process of transfer from French to British rule, did the voyageurs give a new meaning to the old chanson:

A la claire fontaine
M'en allant promener
J'ai trouvé l'eau si belle
Que je m'y suis baigné
Oui, il y a longtemps que je t'aime
Jamais je ne t'oublierai.

So it has proved. Beside Canadians of French origin, there are 4½ per cent. of German descent—relics in the main of Great Britain's former association with Hanover—and, of the 52 per cent. classified as British in origin, a good proportion do not regard the present United Kingdom as their Mother Country in the strict sense of the term, their antecedents making them look rather to the United States of America or the South of Ireland. Proud as they may be of their British citizenship these Canadians are conscious and no less proud of their different national background.

Canadian nationalism—a plant of steady if slow growth—has therefore peculiar characteristics which cannot be appreciated unless these racial origins are taken into account. The oldest, largest and most populous Dominion has, in fact, in its own ability to govern itself a confidence derived from long-standing traditions of cultural political and strategic independence. It furnishes an almost paradoxical portent in the closeness of Canadian friendship with the "good neighbour" across the long southern, arbitrarily delimitated and undefended border—to the significance of which Dr. Alfred Sze has just paid a notable tribute—for those relations are fully compatible with a strong fidelity to the ties of the British Commonwealth. The beneficent rôle played by Canada in maintaining Anglo-American understanding has been vividly illustrated during the past year by the cordial interchange of visits between the President of the United States of America and the brilliant statesman and author, Lord Tweedsmuir, who represents King George VI at Ottawa. Canada's accepted right to develop her own policy has therefore a special importance in British imperial philosophy. It raises issues of some complexity, for it is inevitable that in a world which at the moment is wont to take its metaphysical controversies seriously, the Canadian view may differ even more sharply than that of any other Dominion from the trends discernible in British thought. This is not necessarily inimical to the interests of the Commonwealth as a whole for it helps to ensure the tolerance and breadth of vision on which, in the last resort, the cohesion of that Commonwealth must rest. Yet it would be unfair both to Canada and to the Empire as a whole if the resultant difficulties were underestimated or glossed over. Fortunately statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic has shown itself alert in sensing the dangers of such a situation and—what is equally as important—in turning to good account the opportunities thus given for broadening the conceptions of British policy. As an influence for peace, for mitigating the evils of economic nationalism, Canada has pulled her full weight. On this her day it is appropriate to salute that imperial service and to wish well to the vigorous and progressive people whose genius has rendered it.

FINE WORK IN THE AIR

The latest development in the air communications of China reflects the greatest credit on the organization of the Eurasia Company and the skill of its young pilots. The inauguratory flight from Peiping to Hongkong, with its connecting service from Shanghai to Hankow was carried out without a hitch. The smoothness of the arrangements can be gauged from the ease with which it was effected in a last-minute variation in the programme whereby the Shanghai plane made the connection at Hankow instead of at Chengchow. The achievements of the Eurasia pilots in China have in some degree received less attention than they have deserved, partly because the appearance of that admirable service in the China field came at a time when the pioneering activities of the China National Aviation Corporation had so well accustomed the public to air transport. It is all the more fitting, therefore, that special congratulations should be tendered to the participants in this Peiping-Hongkong enterprise which brings the North of China into direct air contact, not only with Canton but, through Hongkong, with the world's main routes to Europe, America and Australia. The names of Leiding, Sasse and Harald Herzog will be permanently associated with a workmanlike and courageous advance in oriental aviation.

A GALLANT RESISTANCE

The New Zealand batsmen proved once again that the three-day cricket match can produce as exciting and satisfying a struggle as the greediest glutton can desire. R. W. V. Robins' brilliant captaincy nearly forced a win for the England side and it was terribly bad luck that the fatal missed catch which probably cost the match should have to be debited to his account. That does not detract from the merits of the New Zealand resistance. J. L. Kerr's feat in carrying out his bat while his comrades went down before the English bowlers had a value altogether in excess of the actual number of runs which he made. The general impression of the play from the point of view of the English partisan is not particularly satisfactory. Soundness rather than brilliance seems to characterise the bowling and batting of the home side. The attack, especially in the second innings of the tourists, appears to have lacked that sting which might have unsettled the stolidity of the defenders. In short, England will have to develop match-winning qualities in bowling before full advantage can be taken of the manifest excellence of the captaincy and fielding of the side.

NEW AIRWAYS CHIEF

Sir George Beharrell who succeeds the late Sir Eric Geddes as Chairman of the Imperial Airways was Sir Eric's right-hand man for many years and is therefore well-fitted for the post. As Managing Director of the Dunlop Rubber Company and Director of the Imperial Airways he has been associated with the development of Imperial Airways for some time past. A Leeds University man he was first brought into contact with Sir Eric Geddes when the latter was General Manager of the North Eastern Railway, Mr. Beharrell, as he was then, being assistant. When the Government called upon Sir Eric to take over the railway transport during the War he naturally took with him his tried lieutenant. Later to the Geddes Retrenchment Committee Sir George Beharrell was attached—he was knighted in 1919—and he made his mark too as Director-General of Statistics in the Ministry of Transport. Sir George was President of the Federation of British Industries from 1932 to 1933 and President of the Institution of the Rubber Industry from 1934 to 1936. A Yorkshireman by birth and descent on both sides of the family, Sir George now lives at Walton-on-the-Hill. No doubt that is more convenient for his important business activities, but candour impels the admission that against the word "recreation" in the usual book of reference the magic—and revealing—word "golf" is entered.

CHRISTIE OF MANCHURIA

To the life and work of Dugald Christie who died last December, his college at Mukden is the permanent memorial. In the annual report of the College for 1936 eloquent tribute is paid to the remarkable services which he rendered to humanity and to the Christian Church in Manchuria and it is announced that a Memorial Fund has been opened in Edinburgh to cover the payment of the salaries of four new European doctors to be sent out to Mukden to remedy recent losses in personnel. The appeal is to be kept open for eighteen months from April last and the Fund will be administered by the Board of Management at Mukden. The money required is that which will give an additional annual income of £1,600 for the four doctors' salaries and also provide for ten years' endowment of a Chair at the College. The report records several instances of appreciation of the services which during his forty years in Manchuria Dr. Christie rendered to the people among whom he lived. An exceptionally striking tribute came from a Japanese scholar of Mukden who, regretting his lack of opportunity to thank Dr. Christie in his lifetime, bore testimony to the respect which he felt for the great missionary, whose work he described as "an uphill fight in order to build a paradise on the Earth."

ISLAND CONFIDENCES

Conflicting opinions on the efficacy of President Franklin Roosevelt's "Island Parleys" appear to be entertained. The mere fact that he felt impelled to take an unusual course to deal with the restiveness of his supporters in Congress may be taken to indicate the seriousness of the "revolt." On that point Edison Blair in "Barron's Weekly" made some pertinent comments early last month. After discounting much of the talk of "rebellion" as in tune with the prevailing habits of Washington journalists for the last four years, Mr. Blair was moved to discern something like reality in an upheaval which for the first time seemed to suggest a loss of the Rooseveltian "magic touch". The outcry over the proposed increase of the membership of the Supreme Court was expected but the significant development was, in Mr. Blair's opinion, the difficulty experienced by the President in pushing his relief bill through Congress. The revulsion against the Supreme Court proposal has, according to Mr. Blair, been stimulated by two factors:

> the adroitness of Chief Justice Hughes and, believe it or not, the maladroitness of the President in his handling of tender Congressional sensibilities. The greatest political Quarterback of all time was sound asleep when the moment came to call the "victory" signal—after Hughes had liberalized the Court for him in the Wagner case decisions. And the greatest legislative compromiser of his generation forgot to compromise when, by doing so, he could have won his objective with scarcely a ripple.

The question now is whether the "Island Parleys" have extricated the President from this predicament.

A WIMBLEDON SURPRISE

Dorothy Round may not succeed in her ambition to terminate spinsterhood by regaining the Women's Championship at Wimbledon, but at least she has the satisfaction of bringing off the first big surprise in the tournament by vanquishing the indomitable Helen Jacobs whose success in 1936 was so richly deserved after many gallant bids for premier honours. As Alice Marble now stands above the Wimbledon holder in their own country, Miss Round will not make the mistake of imagining that if she defeats Mme Mathieu—a player of no mean calibre—her title to the championship is thereby as good as settled. Indeed, judging from the run of the play both singles should eventually rest in American hands: Miss Marble has hardly made a mistake, Donald Budge has not made one at all. As for H. W. Austin, until the issue between him and Gottfried von Cramm has been determined it is useless to speculate on his chances against Budge. Generally it may be said that English expectations have been modest, so that Miss Round's progress and Austin's apparently consistent brilliance have been pleasant gifts of fortune. The form of other Englishwomen has been as erratic as ever. Old-timers will sigh for the emergence of a true successor to Miss D. K. Douglass (Mrs. Lambert Chambers) who seldom let her backers down. For the guidance of those who believe that youth must be served the ages of the semi-finalists might be considered. Austin is 31 next month, von Cramm is 28 next week. Budge is only 21, Frank Andrew Parker of Milwaukee is only 19. Of the women, Miss Round is 28 on July 13, Mme Mathieu is 29, Miss Marble is 24, Mlle Jedrzejowska, who has surely risked the grave displeasure of hundreds of young Englishwomen by eliminating their adored Chilean heroine, the 22-year old Anita Lizana, is Poland's No. 1, does not disclose her age but is understood to be a contemporary of Mme Mathieu.

DISCREET FRANKNESS

Characteristically the British Government has recognized the pressure of public opinion on the operations of the Equalization Fund and has endeavoured with a discreet frankness to temper the oyster-like reticence which the responsible banker cultivates when carrying out delicate monetary manœuvres such as are involved in the Exchange Equalization Account. The concession has obviously been necessary because the Government has invoked the authority of the House of Commons to increase the Fund from £350 millions to £550 millions. In reviewing the history of the Fund, Sir John Simon was able to show that it had been successful in promoting steadiness and checking speculative adventures after the restraining influence of the gold standard had been removed. The decision to disclose the amount of gold held in the Fund at a given date avoids the danger of supplying the currency speculator with a heaven-sent opportunity, for it makes the six-monthly announcements relate to periods three months in arrear. Thus on June 30 the amount of gold held on March 31 is revealed. On December 31, presumably, the figures for September 30 will be given. Sir John was able to make the reassuring disclosure that on March 31 the Account held but a trifling amount of foreign currency. Free from the dangers of unexpected fluctuations, the Fund is thus in a healthy state; the soundness of sterling has been well maintained. The House's reaction to this frankness shows that, so long as recognized precautions to outwit the speculator are taken, the sponsors of a managed currency have everything to gain by putting as many of their cards on the table as is consistent with efficiency and banking propriety. The chief asset on which successful currency management relies is public confidence and that develops naturally from command of information to which the public may legitimately feel it has the right to lay claim.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

Yesterday	Min. 70.0	Max. 82.5
Same date, 1936	Min. 80.0	Max. 88.5

Rainfall nil.

Siccawei Recordings:—

Yesterday	Min. 67.8	Max. 85.3
Same date, 1936	Min. 76.6	Max. 92.5

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 30th:—Overcast weather. Calm of wind. High and rising pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and hot weather with south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, fine and hot threatening thunder with south-easterly to south-westerly winds in the Yangtze Valley. Overcast with moderate north-westerly to north-easterly winds over the Eastern Sea and Formosa. Low area or even typhoon to the south-west of the Bonins moving north-westward.—Siccawei Observatory.

***Acknowledgements on p. 2.